Safety Planning Information for Neighbors of Millstone Station

SPANISH TRANSLATED GUIDEBOOKS AND SPECIAL NEEDS SURVEYS ARE AVAILABLE BY CALLING (800) 397-8876, or by contacting your Community's Emergency Management Office.

PARA OBTENER LA VERSION ESPANOLA DE ESTA GUIA O LA ADJUNTA ENCUESTA PARA NECESIDADES ESPECIALES, llame (800) 397-8876, o contacte su Oficina de Manejo de Emergencias local.

A Message from the Commissioner of the Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS)

This booklet is Connecticut's nuclear power plant emergency preparedness guide for the general public. It contains general information about nuclear power plants and specific emergency planning information for Millstone Station owned by Dominion Nuclear, Inc., located in Waterford. It is produced in coordination with the Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security's (DEMHS) Radiological Emergency Preparedness Unit and Dominion.

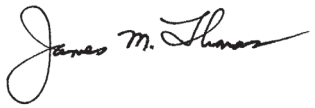
DEMHS works closely with Dominion to ensure that the public is aware of what they should do in the unlikely event of an emergency at Millstone Station. This information is available to the public in a variety of areas:

- This booklet is updated annually and mailed to all households and businesses in the communities located within the 10 mile area around Millstone Station.
- Pages 2 and 3 of the Yellow Pages in the AT&T Southeastern and Shoreline Directories and the Greater New London Yellow Book contain emergency information.
- Every summer, we distribute and post emergency information at public venues such as; state parks, boat launches, beaches, forests, campgrounds, hotels, motels, inns, marinas, museums, and other attractions.
- We also provide specialized emergency planning brochures to nursing homes, day care providers and the agricultural community.

Our emergency planning publications include information about the proper use of potassium iodide (KI) as an additional emergency measure of protection along with the main protective measures of sheltering and/or evacuation. KI is available to the public throughout the year. For more information and how to obtain KI, see page 12.

Please visit www.ct.gov/demhs for additional information regarding our radiological emergency preparedness program. Other useful references can be found on page 25 of this booklet. I encourage you to place this and other disaster planning information in a handy location, such as with your local telephone book.

Please feel free to contact our office if you have any questions or want to request any of our publications. Our Radiological Emergency Preparedness Unit can be reached by calling 1-800-397-8876.



James M. Thomas, Commissioner
CT Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security
2008/2009

Readiness Preparation Checklist

Use this checklist to prepare in advance for any emergency situations:

- ❑ If you have special needs and need assistance, complete and return the confidential emergency "Special Needs" registration form mailed to you or contact your community's Emergency Management Director's office (phone numbers on page 24).
- ❑ Review this booklet carefully and keep it handy.
- ❑ Make sure everyone in your household knows what to do in an emergency, especially children.
- ❑ Keep important papers in a safe and handy place.
- ❑ Make sure your vehicle is ready to use, have an extra set of car keys and keep emergency supplies in your vehicle:
  - Flashlight and batteries
  - First aid kit
  - Safety flares
  - Fire extinguisher
  - Road maps
- ❑ Develop an emergency supply kit, include:
  - A three day supply of water (1 gallon/person per day).
  - Battery powered radio, cell phone, extra batteries.
  - Food for at least 3 days – canned/sealed packaged foods and juices that do not require refrigeration or cooking. Foods for infants and the elderly.
  - Non-electric can opener, cooking tools and fuel, paper plates and plastic utensils.
  - Toiletries.
  - Blanket/sleeping bag, pillows for each member of the family, a change of season appropriate clothing.
  - Prescription and non-prescription medications your family needs.
  - Baby and children's items (diapers, toys and books).
- ❑ Develop a plan for your pets before there is an emergency. Include medications, veterinary records, a sturdy leash and carriers. (See page 12 for a pet emergency supply kit.)

Contents – Emergency Information

Contents – Supplemental Information

What Is A Nuclear Power Plant Emergency?

A serious nuclear power plant emergency could result in the release of radioactive material. Normally, this radioactive material is contained within the plant by a number of protective barriers and systems. In the unlikely event that protective barriers or systems fail to work properly, radioactive material in the form of gases or small particles could escape from the plant into the air. This could result in people being exposed to radioactivity and receiving a radiation dose.

How Will You Know That An Emergency Exists?

If there is a problem at Millstone that may require people to take action, public safety officials would sound emergency sirens. These sirens are located throughout the approximate 10 mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ). **Sirens are not a signal to evacuate. They are a signal to turn on your radio or television and tune into an Emergency Alert System (EAS) station near you.** (See page 6 for a listing of EAS stations.)

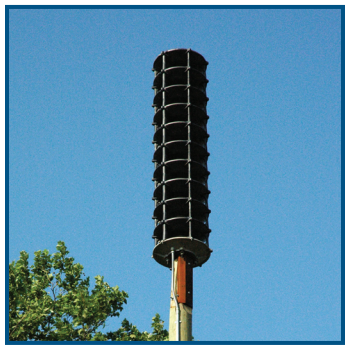
The sirens are maintained and routinely tested throughout the year by Millstone Station. Many communities also routinely test their sirens and use them as part of their own fire and disaster warning systems.

Sirens are used to alert the public of major emergencies, including natural disasters and technological emergencies.

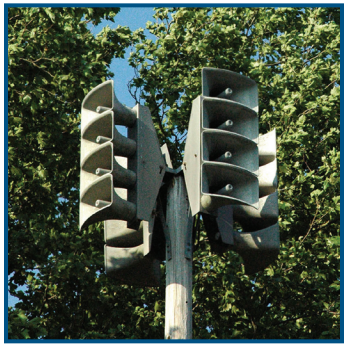
- A steady tone for three minutes (that may be repeated) signals a natural or commercial disaster; such as severe weather, chemical spills, floods, or a nuclear plant emergency.
- A public address loudspeaker can transmit announcements over a limited distance from the community's emergency operations center.
- In the event a siren fails to activate, procedures call for "back-up route alerting." This is the warning of populated areas by mobile public address (PA) systems.

Remember, if you hear a steady siren tone for three minutes or more, tune in to the Emergency Alert System (EAS) on radio or television.

What Should You Do In A Nuclear Power Plant Emergency?



If you hear a steady siren tone for 3 minutes or more, turn on your radio or television and tune in to a local Emergency Alert System (EAS) station for information. Stay calm, and remember that a nuclear power plant emergency would most likely take hours to develop into a situation that could affect public health and safety. State and local officials are required to notify the public within approximately 15 minutes of an event that may require the public to take protective actions. You will be kept informed by local and State officials as long as the emergency is in effect.



The sirens are not signals to evacuate; they are intended to alert you to tune in to an EAS station for more information or instructions. Follow all instructions given by the EAS messages. You may be instructed to:

- Just remain alert and ready to respond, if necessary (your area may not be directly affected by the emergency).
- Stay indoors and take shelter.
- Evacuate to a host community reception center (see Page 9).

Check with your neighbors to ensure they are aware of the emergency. Do not use the telephone unless it is absolutely necessary. Telephone lines are needed by local officials to respond to the emergency. Please do not call local authorities unless you need special assistance. If you have a medical emergency call 911.

What Is The Emergency Alert System (EAS)?

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) has been established in cooperation with the State of Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS) and broadcasters in this state. The EAS allows local and State officials to interrupt radio and television programming with emergency information. Refer to the following EAS radio and TV stations:

Primary EAS Radio Stations

WTIC – 1080 AM & 96.5 FM (Hartford)
WDRC – 1360 AM & 102.9 FM (Hartford)
WCTY – 97.7 FM (Norwich)

Other EAS Radio Stations

WNPR – 89.1 FM	WPKT – 90.5 FM	WNLC – 98.7 FM
WKNL – 100.9 FM	WXLM – 102.3 FM	WIHS – 104.9 FM
WQGN – 105.5 FM	WBMW – 106.5 FM	WWRX –107.7 FM
WSUB – 980 AM	WMRD – 1150 AM	WICH – 1310 AM
WLIS – 1420 AM		

EAS TV Stations

WFSB – Channel 3	WVIT – Channel 30	WHPX – Channel 26
WTNH – Channel 8	WTIC – Channel 61	

In the event of an emergency, you should tune in to your local EAS radio or TV station. State or local officials will provide specific instructions through the EAS.

Additional Sources of Emergency Information

2-1-1 Infoline - The State Of Connecticut has entered into a working relationship with the United Way of Connecticut, which operates the 2-1-1 informational service. During times of emergency or disaster, 2-1-1 will serve as the State emergency information hotline. It is accessed toll-free from anywhere in Connecticut by simply dialing 2-1-1. It operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Multilingual call specialists and TDD access is available. (Individuals with Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) services can access 2-1-1 by dialing 1-800-203-1234. Rotary phone users should dial 1-800-505-2000 for assistance.)

Connecticut Network (CT-N) - DEMHS has a partnership with Connecticut Television (CT-N) to provide emergency public information directly from the State Emergency Operations Center. Emergency information can be broadcast over the CT-N channel 24 hours a day, 7 days per week without interruption. Cable systems offer CT-N on their expanded basic lineups. For a town-by-town listing to check the channel location and broadcast schedule for your area go to www.ctn.state.ct.us/ctn_tv.asp or call 860-246-1553.

If You Are Directed To Evacuate To A Host Community

Use this checklist:

- ❑ Gather together those household members who are present.
- ❑ Pack the following items, as necessary (see page 1 for a complete list of items to have in an emergency kit):
  - Clothing, money, credit cards, checkbook
  - Prescription medicine or special medical equipment
  - Potassium Iodide (KI) tablets
  - Blankets, pillows, soap, towels, toiletries
  - Diapers, bottles, milk/baby formula, toys
  - Identification and important personal papers
  - Portable radio, flashlight, batteries
- ❑ Close and lock all windows and doors.
- ❑ Turn off devices that draw outside air.
- ❑ Turn off lights and electrical appliances (except refrigerator and freezer).
- ❑ Continue to listen to a local Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio station in your vehicle (see previous page).
- ❑ Leave food and water for pets, or have alternative plans for their care. Except for assistance animals, pets cannot be brought into Reception Centers or Red Cross shelters.
- ❑ See if your neighbors need a ride and carpool with them, if possible.
- ❑ Do not use your telephone. Keep phone lines open for emergency personnel.
- ❑ Go to your assigned host community reception center (see page 9). Follow evacuation routes described on pages 14-15 of this book or refer to pages 2-3 of your local telephone book's Yellow Pages or as directed by news advisories.

If You Are Directed To Take Shelter

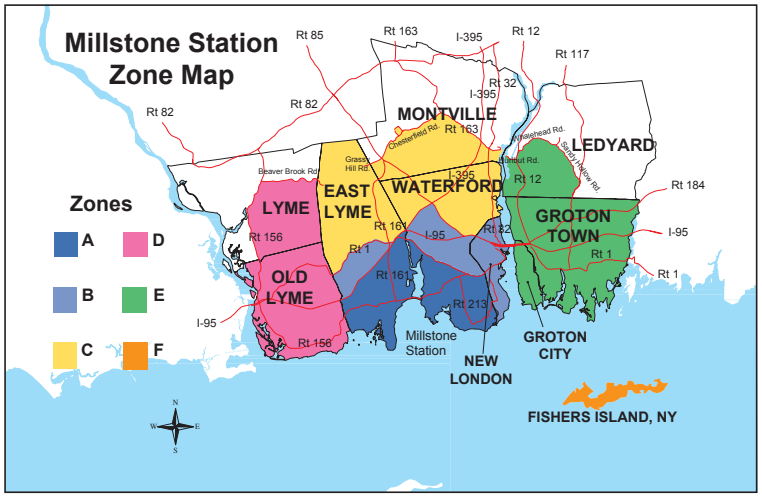
Use this checklist:

- ❑ If driving, close windows/vents and turn off air conditioner or heater.
- ❑ Go home or to a public building.
- ❑ Keep family and pets indoors.
- ❑ Close all windows and doors.
- ❑ Turn off all devices that draw outside air.
- ❑ Extinguish stove/fireplace fires and close flues when possible.
- ❑ Avoid using telephones, including cell phones, to prevent overloading the system and interfering with emergency use.
- ❑ Continue to monitor your local Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio/TV station.

If you must go outside, cover your mouth and nose with a moist cloth to help prevent breathing in radioactive particles. Food already in your home is safe to eat, although food grown locally may have to be tested by State monitors before it is consumed.

Emergency Planning Zones

Approximately 10 Miles (See centerfold for larger map.)



EPZ Towns And Host Communities

For Communities Located Within 10 Miles of Millstone Station

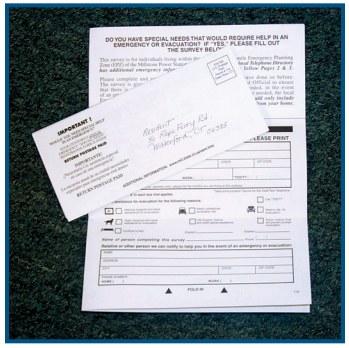
Town	Host Community	Reception Center
East Lyme	New Haven	Southern Connecticut State University Moore Field House 125 Wintergreen Ave. New Haven, CT 06515
Groton City	Norwich	Kelly Middle School 25 Mahan Drive Norwich, CT 06360
Groton Town	Norwich	Kelly Middle School 25 Mahan Drive Norwich, CT 06360
Ledyard	UCONN/Mansfield	UCONN Field House 2111 Hillside Road Storrs, CT 06269
Lyme	New Haven	Southern Connecticut State University Moore Field House 125 Wintergreen Ave. New Haven, CT 06515
Montville	East Hartford	East Hartford High School 869 Forbes Street East Hartford, CT 06118
New London	Windham	Windham High School 355 High Street Willimantic, CT 06226
Old Lyme	New Haven	Southern Connecticut State University Moore Field House 125 Wintergreen Ave. New Haven, CT 06515
Waterford	East Hartford	East Hartford High School 869 Forbes Street East Hartford, CT 06118
Fishers Island, NY	Windham	Windham High School 355 High Street Willimantic, CT 06226

Why Go To A Host Community?

Each community in the Millstone Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) has been assigned a host community that is at least 15 miles from the nuclear plant site. To find your host community, refer to page 9. The driving route you would follow is on pages 14-15 of this book, in the Yellow Pages of your local telephone directory, and will be described through the news media. If you have been advised to evacuate please follow directions carefully.

Host communities are staffed with individuals trained and prepared to provide evacuees with assistance. The host community's reception center offers a place where evacuees can register upon arrival. This allows separated families to reunite. If there is a radiation release evacuees and their vehicles will be monitored for contamination and be decontaminated as necessary. Potassium Iodide (KI) tablets are available at all host community reception centers. Temporary Red Cross shelter, food and medical attention will be available at assigned locations.

What If You Have Special Needs?



Anyone who has special needs, such as vision or hearing impairment, or special transportation needs, may require notification or assistance from local officials in an emergency. If you, or someone you know, have special needs, please register promptly with your community's Emergency Management Office. Each year a confidential emergency "Special Needs" registration form is mailed to each household within a 10 mile radius of Millstone. When completed and mailed back, this information is given to your community's Emergency Management Office. Even if you mailed in a survey last year, please do so again in order to keep your Emergency Management Office's records up-to-date.

What If Your Children Are In School Or Day Care?

Communities within 10 miles of Millstone Power Station have plans in place to provide for the safety of school populations. The Superintendent may decide to conduct an early dismissal or to make preparations for a precautionary transfer of students to a pre-designated location. Schools calling for early dismissal will follow the same procedures as they do for snow days.

Families will be notified of the precautionary transfer of students and where they may pick up their children. Parents are asked not to arrive at schools before being notified in order to avoid delays. Children will be accounted for and supervised at all times. School authorities will assure that the student is released only to an authorized person. School nurses bring all medicines prescribed for students and health alert information. Classes that are away from school on field trips are contacted and directed to go to a host community.

Licensed child day care centers, group day care homes and family day care homes are required to develop emergency response plans. Day care providers have been encouraged to work with their local public safety officials in developing these plans. Plans include procedures for sheltering, relocating and evacuating children and staff if necessary. Check with your day care provider and make yourself aware of their plans in case of an emergency.

What About Pets?

Long before an emergency occurs, individuals with pets should consider what they would do with their pets should they need to evacuate. If you are directed to evacuate, you may want to take your pets with you. However, due to public health and safety issues only service animals that assist people with disabilities will be allowed into host community reception centers. Shelters generally do not accept pets (except service animals), therefore, you must plan ahead to make sure your pets have a safe place to stay. Pet owners are encouraged to make a list of places that would accept their pets in an emergency, such as boarding kennels, or with friends or family outside the affected area.

Have a pet disaster kit ready. Your pet's kit should include food, water an medicine for 3 days; medical and veterinary records; pet carrier, toys, blanket or bed; litter box and litter; ID tags attached to your pet; leash; and current photos of you with your pet.

Information For Farmers

If you have livestock or agricultural products please call 1-800-397-8876 for a copy of the brochure "Radiological Emergency Information for Connecticut's Agricultural community."

What Is KI?

Potassium iodide, also known as KI, is a form of iodine. KI helps protect your thyroid gland when there is a chance you might be exposed to a harmful amount of radioactive iodine. Taking KI saturates the thyroid with harmless iodine and prevents radioactive iodine from being absorbed.

The thyroid gland uses iodine to make hormones that control your body's metabolism. Radioactive iodine can harm your thyroid gland and can increase your risk of developing thyroid cancer years after exposure.

In the event that a radioactive release occurs or is imminent, State officials will notify the public via public alert sirens and television and radio broadcasts. State officials will provide emergency instructions to the public. This may include sheltering indoors, evacuating the area, and ingesting KI if it is warranted. KI does not replace evacuation or sheltering. It only adds to your safety in certain cases.

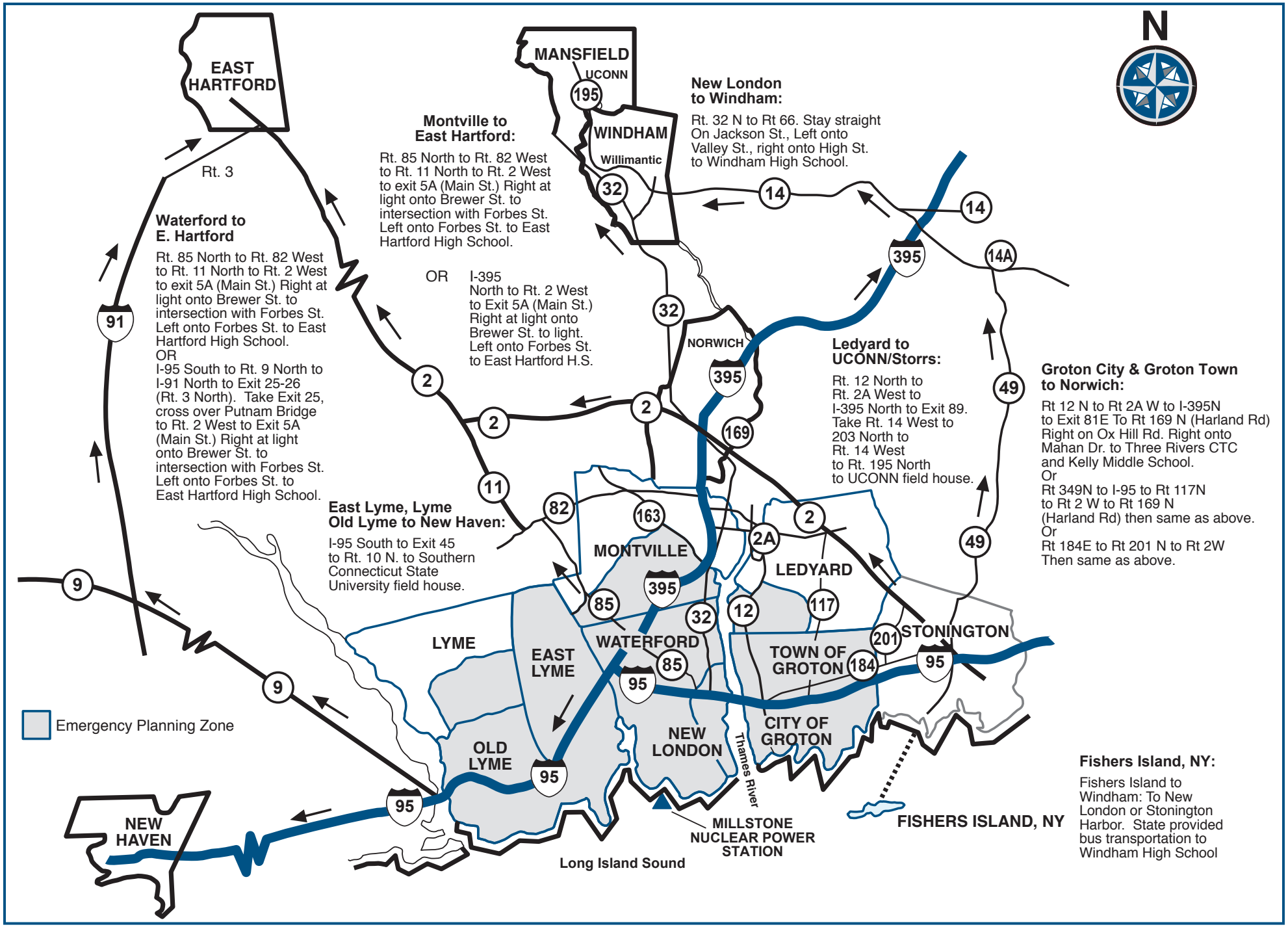
Not every radiation emergency will result in the release of radioactive iodine. You will be told over your local television and radio stations when to take KI. KI does NOT protect against other radioactive materials that might be released during a nuclear power station emergency.

People who live and work within a ten-mile area around Millstone Power Station can obtain KI by contacting their local Emergency Management Office (phone number on page 24) for the KI distribution location in their community. During an emergency, KI will only be available at your host community reception center.

For most individuals, taking KI is safe; however, adverse reactions are possible in persons having existing thyroid conditions and those with an allergy to iodine. Consult your physician if you have concerns about the safety of KI for you and your family.

How Will You Know The Emergency Has Ended?

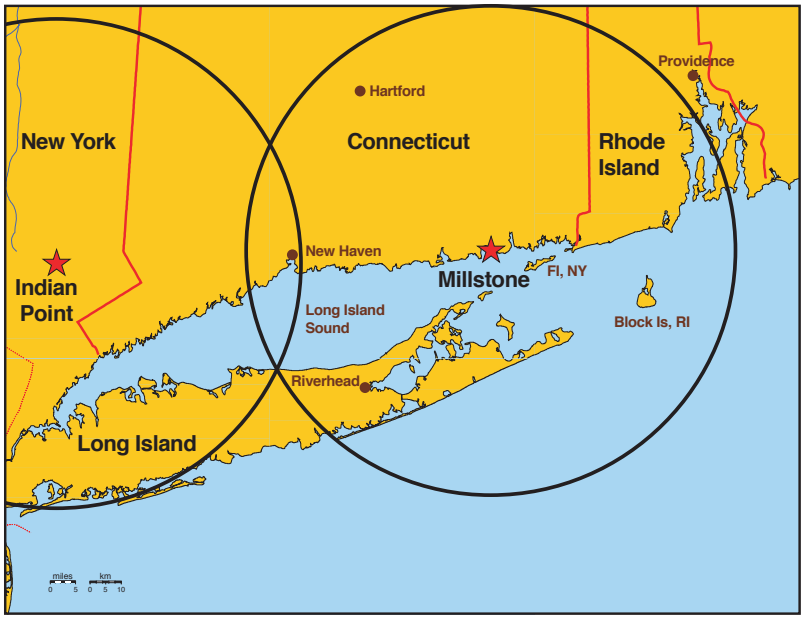
Information throughout the emergency will be provided through the news media. Federal, State and local officials and Millstone Station will work closely together for the duration of the event. In the event of a release of radiation, State and Federal officials will use monitored radiation levels to determine when it is safe to return home. Public officials will inform you through the news media.


N
EAST HARTFORD
Rt. 3
MANSFIELD
UCONN
WINDHAM
Willimantic
NORWICH
MONTVILLE
LEDYARD
WATERFORD
LYME
EAST LYME
OLD LYME
NEW LONDON
CITY OF GROTON
TOWN OF GROTON
STONINGTON
NEW HAVEN
Thames River
Long Island Sound
MILLSTONE NUCLEAR POWER STATION
FISHERS ISLAND, NY
Emergency Planning Zone
Montville to East Hartford:
Rt. 85 North to Rt. 82 West to Rt. 11 North to Rt. 2 West to exit 5A (Main St.) Right at light onto Brewer St. to intersection with Forbes St. Left onto Forbes St. to East Hartford High School.
OR I-395 North to Rt. 2 West to Exit 5A (Main St.) Right at light onto Brewer St. to light. Left onto Forbes St. to East Hartford H.S.
Waterford to E. Hartford
Rt. 85 North to Rt. 82 West to Rt. 11 North to Rt. 2 West to exit 5A (Main St.) Right at light onto Brewer St. to intersection with Forbes St. Left onto Forbes St. to East Hartford High School.
OR
I-95 South to Rt. 9 North to I-91 North to Exit 25-26 (Rt. 3 North). Take Exit 25, cross over Putnam Bridge to Rt. 2 West to Exit 5A (Main St.) Right at light onto Brewer St. to intersection with Forbes St. Left onto Forbes St. to East Hartford High School.
East Lyme, Lyme Old Lyme to New Haven:
I-95 South to Exit 45 to Rt. 10 N. to Southern Connecticut State University field house.
New London to Windham:
Rt. 32 N to Rt 66. Stay straight On Jackson St., Left onto Valley St., right onto High St. to Windham High School.
Ledyard to UCONN/Storrs:
Rt. 12 North to Rt. 2A West to I-395 North to Exit 89. Take Rt. 14 West to 203 North to Rt. 14 West to Rt. 195 North to UCONN field house.
Groton City & Groton Town to Norwich:
Rt 12 N to Rt 2A W to I-395N to Exit 81E To Rt 169 N (Harland Rd) Right on Ox Hill Rd. Right onto Mahan Dr. to Three Rivers CTC and Kelly Middle School.
Or
Rt 349N to I-95 to Rt 117N to Rt 2 W to Rt 169 N (Harland Rd) then same as above.
Or
Rt 184E to Rt 201 N to Rt 2W Then same as above.
Fishers Island, NY:
Fishers Island to Windham: To New London or Stonington Harbor. State provided bus transportation to Windham High School

Planning Beyond 10 Miles Of Millstone Station

50-mile emergency Ingestion Planning Zone is identified in the state's Radiological Emergency Plan to include land areas beyond the 10 mile Emergency Planning Zone of Millstone. This extended area is identified for all nuclear plants in the event that a nuclear plant emergency release is carried beyond 10 miles. Food and drinking water in this area would be assessed for contamination and additional public protective actions taken.

50 Mile Zones

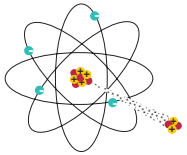


What Is Radiation?

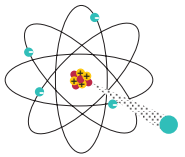
Radiation is energy emitted in tiny waves or particles. You can't see radiation. You can't hear or taste radiation. For these reasons people sometimes think radiation is mysterious or frightening. We know a great deal about it. Heat, light and radio waves are a kind of radiation. Rocks, trees and even people have some radioactive atoms.

Radiation sometimes produces charged particles in material it strikes. Charged particles are known as ions. Ionizing radiation can produce charged particles in all matter. The most common types of ionizing radiation are alpha, beta and gamma.

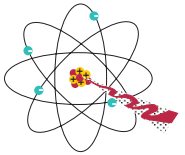
- Alpha Radiation is the least penetrating type. It can be stopped with a sheet of paper.



- Beta Radiation is emitted from the nucleus of an atom during fission. Beta radiation consists of electrons that can be stopped by thin cardboard.



- Gamma Radiation is electro-magnetic waves emitted from the nucleus of an atom and is essentially the same as an X-ray. It can be stopped by heavy shielding such as concrete or lead.



The harm that can come from radiation depends on several things, some of which you can control. Radiation risk depends on:

- The kind of rays and particles that strike you
- The length of time you are exposed
- The parts of your body exposed
- The amount of radioactive material that enters your body through eating or breathing
- Age - radiation does more harm to young children because the cells in their bodies are growing much faster than the cells of older children and adults.

Where Does Radiation Come From?

On average, residents of Connecticut receive about 360 millirem of radiation exposure each year. A millirem is 1/1000 of one rem, a standard measure of radiation dose. As shown on the following table, approximately 284 millirem of that dose is from natural sources, and approximately 60 millirem is from commercial (or man-made) sources.

Millstone contributes an average dose of 1 to 3 millirem to a person staying at the site boundary of the plant for an entire year. This is an average dose of less than 0.1 millirem per year to persons living within 50 miles of a plant. To put these numbers in perspective, the average chest X-ray results in a dose of about 6 millirem, while a cross-country plane trip results in a dose of about 2-3 millirem. This means that the average person receives far more radiation exposure in one year from natural sources and everyday activities than from a lifetime of exposure to normal nuclear power plant operations.

If a serious nuclear power plant emergency were to occur, high levels of radioactivity may be released to the environment. However, in all but the most severe emergencies, any release of radioactivity would result in radiation exposures of a few hundred millirem or less. People who lived within 10 miles of the Three Mile Island nuclear plant in Pennsylvania received an average dose of 8 millirem from the 1979 emergency. This was the most serious emergency in the history of U.S. commercial nuclear power operations. The reactor containment building, one of a nuclear power plant's design protective barriers, contained almost 100% of the radioactivity from the damaged reactor.

Sources Of Radiation

(in millirem/year)

Natural Radiation Sources

A. Cosmic (from outer space) 28
B. Terrestrial (from the earth) 16
C. Food Consumed/ Human Body Itself 40
D. Inhaled Indoors (radon) 200

Exposure to Natural Sources from Technology

A. Building Materials (wood, stone) 7
B. Air Travel (round-trip, cross country) 5
C. Natural Gas (exposure to lungs)
   - Cooking 5
   - Heating 22
D. Smoking (30 cigarettes/day)
   - Certain areas of the lung 16,000

Commercial (man-made) Sources

A. Medical Diagnosis. 53
B. Consumer Products (television). 1
C. Nuclear Power Plant
   - Living within 50 miles 0.1
   - Living at site boundary 1-3

Average Total Dose from All Exposures (approximately) 360

References: National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements Reports Nos. 92 (12/87), 93 (9/87), 94 (12/87), 95 (12/87).

How Quickly Would A Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Develop?

Contrary to some popular beliefs, a severe nuclear power plant emergency would most likely not be a sudden event. It would probably take hours or days to develop. This would enable State and local officials to take necessary public protective actions in a timely manner.

To assure safety at a nuclear power plant, the concept of "defense in depth" is employed. This means there are several levels of protection, or barriers, each of which is independent of the others. Thus, if one should fail, others would continue to protect the plant, its workers, and the general public. Even if some systems failed, the remaining ones would dramatically slow down the rate of a radioactive release.

A nuclear power plant cannot explode like an atomic bomb. The fuel in a nuclear power plant is too low in concentration to create the rapid release of energy necessary for a bomb.

Incidents like the one in Chernobyl cannot occur in the United States. The plant did not have containment barriers as are required in the U.S. The April 1986 disaster was the product of a severely flawed reactor design and serious mistakes made by the plant operators who violated procedures intended to ensure safe operation of the plant.

How Are Nuclear Power Plant Emergencies Prevented?

When a nuclear power plant is operating, water circulates through the nuclear reactor fuel, called the core. This water, known as reactor coolant, transfers heat away from the core. The heat is transferred to produce steam that drives a turbine-generator to produce electricity. Under normal operating conditions, the reactor coolant continually recirculates, never entering the outside environment.

Millstone is designed with three primary physical barriers:

- Fuel rod cladding
- Reactor vessel and coolant system
- Containment structure

The first barrier is the **fuel rods** that contain the uranium fuel pellets. The fuel rods are metal cylinders, know as cladding, and are made of a high quality metal alloy with an extremely high melting point. Under normal conditions, the cladding keeps most of the radioactivity produced within the fuel pellets.

The **reactor coolant system** acts a second barrier. The system includes the reactor vessel, made of high quality stainless steel that is 3-9 inches thick, as well as all piping and equipment through which the reactor coolant travels.

If both of theses barriers fail, the third barrier **containment structure** surrounds the entire reactor coolant system. This building is made of a ¼ inch steel liner surrounded by reinforced concrete that is 2.5 to 4.5 feet thick. The containment is designed to withstand the internal forces that could be generated by a large break of piping. It is also built to withstand external forces such as those caused by a tornado, a hurricane, an earthquake, or even the impact of a commercial jet.

The design of the reactor core in conjunction with the reactor control and protection systems preclude the release of fission products from the fuel. Active and passive safety systems can supply additional water to keep the nuclear core cool and covered. Many redundant safety systems are in place to ensure plant and public safety.

Millstone Station has additional safety measures including testing, inspection and quality assurance programs. Millstone Station maintains trained licensed operators, Federal and industry inspections, and an on-site and off-site emergency response program to ensure plant and public safety.

Who Could Be Affected In A Nuclear Emergency?

It is very unlikely that everyone in Millstone's Emergency Planning Zone would be affected in a nuclear emergency. The precautions to take would depend on where you live, the amount of radioactivity being released from the plant, and wind speed and direction.

For example, if a relatively large amount of radioactive material were released into a slow wind, people located immediately downwind from the plant might be directed to evacuate, if road and weather conditions permit. On the other hand, rapidly shifting winds could quickly disperse radioactive material that would affect a larger area, but in less concentrated amounts.

People located in this larger area might be directed to take shelter. State authorities would consider levels of radiation exposure, wind patterns, and overall weather conditions when directing the public whether to take shelter or evacuate. Many lower types of nuclear incidents would not require the public to take any actions.

Farmers, livestock owners, food processors and fruit and vegetable growers would be provided with appropriate emergency instruction as necessary. The booklet entitled "Radiological Emergency Information for Connecticut's Agricultural Community" has been distributed to individual Connecticut agricultural suppliers within a 50 mile radius of Millstone.

Nuclear Emergency Classifications

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is the Federal agency responsible for the regulation and inspection of nuclear power stations to assure safety. The U.S. NRC classifies nuclear power plant emergencies into four categories of increasing severity based on plant conditions. Millstone Station operators are responsible for classifying an event and notifying State and local authorities within 15 minutes. State and local governments decide on public protective actions and notify the public to initiate these actions within approximately 15 minutes of the decision.

Notification of Unusual Event

This category is the lowest classification level and is used for a minor event where something out of the ordinary has occurred. There is no danger to the public. No radioactive release of any significance is expected and no protective actions are required. Emergency personnel are not required to respond.

Alert

This category is the next higher classification level and is used for an event which may involve a small radioactive release or the potential for one. Emergency personnel are alerted to be ready to respond if the situation becomes more serious.

State and local emergency operation centers may be activated at this level and the State Emergency Alert System (EAS) is placed on standby. There is no danger to the public and no protective actions are required.

Site Area Emergency

This category is the second highest classification level and is used for an emergency involving an actual or potential failure of plant safety systems. A moderate radioactive release out to the site boundary is possible.

State and local emergency operations centers will be activated and the sirens within the approximately 10 mile Emergency Planning Zone will be sounded as a warning to tune in to an Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio or television station for information.

Public protective actions are not required unless emergency officials determine that the emergency could become more serious.

General Emergency

This category is the highest classification level and is used for a serious emergency involving the failure of plant safety systems, the possibility of reactor core damage or a loss of the integrity of the containment structure. A large radioactive release is possible.

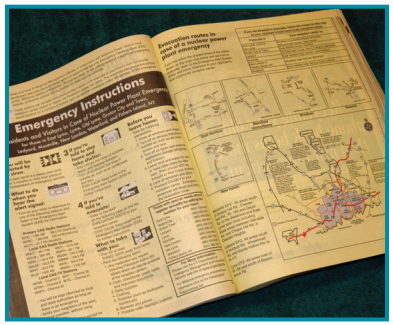
It is important to know that an incident at a nuclear power plant could change over a period of hours or days. Plant operators and government officials would be in constant communication with each other. Changes to classification levels are dependant on changes to the situation. The public would be informed of any changes in the incident.

For More Information

For additional information on local emergency preparedness, or to obtain KI, contact your community emergency management officials:

East Lyme	(860) 739-4434	**Montville**	(860) 848-1417
Groton City	(860) 445-2451	**New London**	(860) 442-4444
Groton Town	(860) 445-2000	**Old Lyme**	(860) 434-1605, X212
Ledyard	(860) 464-8417	**Waterford**	(860) 442-9585
Lyme	(860) 434-7733	**Fishers Island, NY**	(631) 765-2600

Emergency information is on pages 2 and 3 of the yellow pages of the following directories:



AT&T Telephone Southeastern Directory – Serving East Lyme, Groton, Ledyard, Montville, Mystic, New London, Niantic, Waterford.

AT&T Telephone Shoreline Directory – Serving Lyme, Old Lyme

The Greater New London Yellow Book – Serving East Lyme, Groton. Hadlyme, Mystic, New London, Niantic, Noank, North Stonington, Old Lyme, Pawcatuck, Stonington, Waterford.

OR CONTACT:

Radiological Emergency Preparedness Unit
CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND HOMELAND SECURITY
25 Sigourney Street, 6th Floor, Hartford, CT 06106
860-256-0801

Web Sites

If you have access to a computer, the following web sites are provided for more emergency planning information:

Emergency Preparedness Info for Individuals, Families, Pets, and Businesses

Ready
www.ready.gov

American Red Cross
www.redcross.org

Federal Emergency Management Agency
www.fema.gov

The Humane Society of The United States
www.hsus.org

CT Department of Environmental Protection
www.ct.gov/dep

CT Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security
www.ct.gov/demhs

CT Department of Public Health
www.ct.gov/dph

Dominion Resources
www.dom.com

Nuclear Regulatory Commission
www.nrc.gov

In Conclusion

The State of Connecticut and Millstone Station's first priority is the health and safety of all Connecticut residents and visitors. The State and local governments and Millstone are committed to providing communities surrounding the nuclear facility with the most accurate, timely, and detailed information possible concerning plant safety and emergency preparedness.

The emergency plans for nuclear plants are tested and evaluated every year by the NRC for on-site actions, and every other year by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for off-site actions. Both the NRC and FEMA have approved the emergency plans. Extensive testing of emergency plans and upgrades to emergency preparedness based on lessons learned from drills and exercises helps maintain a continual state of readiness. This demonstrates coordination among State officials, local officials, and Millstone Station to ensure an integrated and effective response to any emergency.

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CT Dept. of Emergency Management and
Homeland Security
25 Sigourney Street, 6th Floor
Hartford, CT 06106

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